

Prompt Global Strike (PGS) Information Brief

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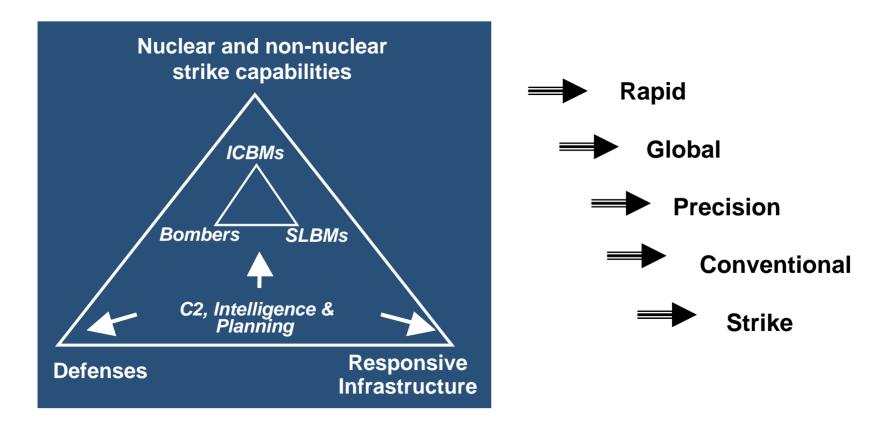
Prompt Global Strike (PGS)

- PGS addresses the capability gap to:
 - Strike globally
 - Precisely
 - Rapidly
 - With kinetic effects
 - Against high-payoff time-sensitive targets
 - Regardless anti-access threats
 - With a Conventional Weapon
- The capability gap is identified in the PGS Initial Capability Document
 - Only option today: Pre-positioned forces or nuclear response (ICBMs and SLBMs)
 - It is not "weapons from space"

PGS is a USSTRATCOM priority that provides rapid conventional strike capability for anti-access and high value targets worldwide



Nuclear Posture Review



"I see a great need for a capability that can reach anywhere in the world under an hour...with precise effects."

CDRUSSTRATCOM Feb 05



PGS Capability Gap

Gap identified by:

- USSTRATCOM Integrated Priorities List
- 2006 Air Force Capabilities Review and Risk Assessment
- Air Force and Joint studies and directives reflected in JROC-approved PGS mission needs statement, May 2003 & JROC-approved PGS ICD, Jul 2006



Unclassified

Critical Capabilities Identified in the PGS Initial Capabilities Document

- (1) Global The capability to strike any target set in the world; simultaneously in multiple theaters
- (2) Prompt The capability to strike any target set in minutes to hours with no or unambiguous warning
- (3) Precise The capability to accurately strike the target and achieve the desired effects
- (4) Range of Effects Provide full spectrum effects to influence, dissuade, disrupt or defeat without resorting to nuclear fission or fusion weapons
- (5) Counter Anti-Access The ability to penetrate or circumvent anti-access capabilities (military and political), as necessary



Air Force PGS initiatives

- AF is currently working two interrelated initiatives to address the PGS capability gap
 - (1) AFSPC engaged in a PGS technology demo program
 - Designed to evolve, mature, and integrate critical PGS technologies
 - Supports the Command's vision for fielding a mid-term (FY14/15) Conventional Strike Missile (CSM) capability
 - Às envisioned, CSM will use existing commercial/excess rocket motors to boost a medium-lift to drag hypersonic glide vehicle
 - Capable of dispensing requalified off-the-shelf munitions at global ranges from the CONUS
 - (2) PGS Analysis of Alternatives (AoA) is a joint study led by AFSPC
 - Scheduled for completion in Mar 08
 - Examines long-term (FY2020 and beyond) materiel solutions

Two phased approach addressing the mid and far term

Unclassified



Conventional Strike Missile (CSM)

- CSM is AFSPC/CC's vision to deliver a limited PGS capability
 - AFSPC Demonstration Program
 - Uses commercial/excess rocket motors with proven avionics, transitions to a "family of motors" derived launch platform
 - Leverage demo technologies from hypersonic flight tests
 - Utilize existing off-the-shelf weapons
 - Potential for residual capability
- CDR/USSTRATCOM, "very excited...do it faster...keep it simple...integrate CSM into testimony and posture statements."

CSM is AFSPC/CC's vision (material solution) to fill the USSTRATCOM JROC validated PGS gap by 2014



Nuclear vs Conventional Signatures

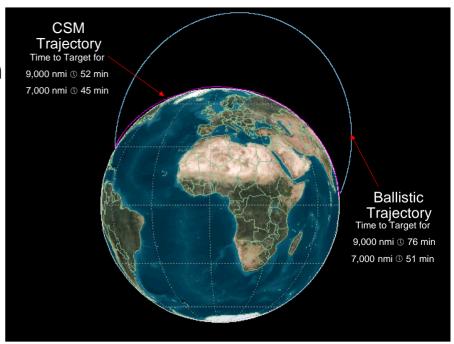
- Geographically separate basing (Coastal vs Northern tier)
- On-site inspections
- Nuclear-conventional firewalls -- unique/separate C2
- Non-provocative mission planning
- Unique trajectories

Packaging a suite of mitigating measures



Unclassified Flight differences between the Hypersonic Glide Vehicle (HGV) and a Ballistic Reentry Vehicle

- The HGV has a completely different flight profile then a ballistic reentry vehicle (RV)
- HGV flies a depressed trajectory compared to a ballistics RVs high trajectory
- HGV maneuverable (2 to 1 lift to drag) over 50% of flight time; ballistic RVs not maneuverable
- RV's located at Northern Tier bases; CSM's to be located at geographically separate coastal bases



The HGV has a completely different profile and trajectory then a RV